## AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 29, 2003 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 28, 2003

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2003-04 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1748

Introduced by Committee on Budget (Oropeza (Chair), Bermudez, Chan, Chu, Diaz, Dutra, Dymally, Goldberg, Hancock, Jackson, Liu, Montanez, Nakano, Pavley, Reyes, Simitian, and Wolk)

March 11, 2003

An act to amend Sections 1103 and 1103.2 of the Civil Code, to amend Sections 116.820, 177.5, and 1218 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to amend and repeal Section 13001 of the Elections Code, to amend Sections 713, 2536, 2540, 3031, 4654, 6596, 6596, 1, 7149, 7149.05, 7149.8, 7360, 7360.1, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7380, 7852, 7881, and 7921 of, to amend the heading of Article 4 (commencing with Section 7360) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 6 of, and to repeal Sections 7149.1, 7149.15, 7852.21, 7852.3, and 7921.5 of, the Fish and Game Code, to amend Sections 11502.5, 11703, 11704, 11707, 11903, <del>11904, 12021, 12103, 12104, 12105, 12201, 12202, 12252, 12401,</del> 12404, 12841, 12841.1, and 14152 of, and to repeal Sections 11515 and 11516 of, the Food and Agricultural Code, to amend Sections 5924, 8589.4, 17526, 26830, 29145, 68926, 84605, and 84606 of, to add Sections 17213, 26825, 65085.5, and 65085.6 to, to repeal Sections 8589.5, 29550.4, and 43402 of, and to repeal Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 16110) of Part 1 of Division 4 of Title 2 of, the Government Code, to amend Sections 17036 and 17062.5 of, and to add Sections 17062.7 and 33681.9 to, the Health and Safety Code, to amend Sections 12975.7 and 12975.8 of, and to add Section 10088.7 to, the Insurance Code, to add Section 4386 to, to repeal Section 3600.6 of, and to repeal AB 1748 — 2 —

Article 1 (commencing with Section 4351) and Article 3 (commencing with Section 4381) of Chapter 10 of Part 1 of Division 4 of, the Labor Code, to amend Section 1012.3 of the Military and Veterans Code, to amend Sections 166, 2962, 2964, 2966, 6051, 6129, 11050.5, 13601, and 13602 of, and to add Section 1465.8 to, the Penal Code, to amend Sections 21682 and 21683.1 of the Public Utilities Code, to amend Sections 7102, 7104, and 18049 of, and to add Sections 97.25, 11005.8, 18621.9, and 19170 to, the Revenue and Taxation Code, and to amend Sections 912 and 912.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to local and state government, making an appropriation therefor, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately. relating to the Budget Act of 2003.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1748, as amended, Committee on Budget. Local and state government Budget Act of 2003.

This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2003.

(1) Existing law establishes in the Trial Court Trust Fund and provides that certain fees collected by a trial court or county clerk shall be deposited in a special account in the county treasury and transmitted monthly to the Controller for deposit in that trust fund.

This bill would expand the list of fees and fines that are to be transmitted to the Controller for deposit into that trust fund.

(2) Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Game to use the changes in the Implicit Price Deflator for State and Local Government Purchases of Goods and Services, as published by the United States Department of Commerce, as the index to determine an annual rate of increase or decrease in the fees for licenses, stamps, permits, and tags issued by the department, except commercial fishing fees.

This bill would delete the exemption for commercial fishing fees from these requirements. The bill would require the index to be used to determine an annual rate of increase or decrease in entitlements issued by the department.

(3) Under existing law, licenses, license tags, license stamps, permits, certificates, and other entitlements are issued by the Department of Fish and Game for specified fees that authorize various activities relating to taking and possession of birds, mammals, and fish.

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Fees collected for those entitlements are deposited in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund, a fund continuously appropriated to the department and the Fish and Game Commission to carry out the Fish and Game Code.

This bill would increase the amounts for issuing, possessing, replacing, and renewing certain fees or entitlements and would provide for the adjustment of those fees or entitlements by an inflation index. The bill would repeal provisions authorizing the upgrading of a valid resident sport ocean fishing license to an annual resident sport fishing license.

(4) Existing law provides for a striped bass validation, including related provisions for striped bass habitat restoration, and repeals these provisions on January 1, 2004.

This bill would delete the striped bass provisions and would instead provide for the issuance of a Bay-Delta Sport Fishing Enhancement stamp and make other conforming changes. The bill would require the fees from the stamp to be deposited in a separate account in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund to monitor, manage, and enhance Bay-Delta sport fish and sport fishing. The bill would repeal those provisions on January 1, 2015.

The bill would repeal provisions authorizing the upgrade of a valid resident crewmember commercial fishing license to a resident operator commercial fishing license and the issuance of a commercial fishing license for a specified fee to a person who is 16 years or more, but than 18 years of age, and who actively assist in fishing activities. The bill would repeal the fee for a license for a vessel if the owner or operator has a commercial salmon stamp. Because the bill would impose new duties on the department and the commission, and, to the extent that this bill would result in additional money being deposited in the fund, the bill would make an appropriation.

(5) Existing law makes a violation of a provision of the Fish and Game Code a crime.

To the extent that the new fees in the bill would redefine crimes related to issuing, possessing, replacing, or renewing the entitlements or the requirements for transacting business as a license agent, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(6) Existing law authorizes the Director of Pesticide Regulation to adopt regulations and establish minimum requirements in connection with licenses and certificates pertaining to pesticides. Existing law also specifies various fees for and in connection with various licenses, and

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eertificates, including examinations for the same, renewals, late fees, and other charges in connection thereto.

This bill would instead, provide the director with authority to set these fees by regulation, as prescribed. The bill would provide that the fees collected would be deposited in the Department of Pesticide Regulation Fund, and would be available for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation, for the purposes of carrying out various specified pesticide licensing and certification programs. This bill would also make conforming changes to provisions of law in connection with the fees and charges to be set by regulation.

Until July 1, 2004, existing law requires every registrant of a pesticide product to pay the Director of Pesticide Regulation an assessment of 17.5 mills per dollar of sales for all sales by that person of registered pesticides for use in this state. Existing law provides that effective July 1, 2004, and thereafter, the mill assessment rate would be reduced to 9 mills per dollar of sales, for all sales of pesticide for use in this state. Existing law also provides that the director may lower the mill assessment rate, when in addition to other criteria, the director determines that revenues collected would result in a reserve amount greater than \$2.5 million.

This bill would instead provide that from January 1, 2003, through June 30, 2003, the rate would be 17.5 mills. The bill would further provide that for all transactions on or after July 1, 2003, the rate would be set by regulations adopted by the director, but not to exceed 27 mills per dollar of sales. The bill would further provide that if the regulations are not adopted before a payment of the assessment is due, payment would be made at the rate of 17.5 mills and, upon adoption of the regulations, payment of any additional amount would be made. This bill would delete the authority of the director to lower the mill assessment rate, when in addition to other criteria, the director determines that revenues collected would result in a reserve amount greater than \$2.5 million. This bill would provide that the regulations pertaining to the mill assessment rate are deemed emergency regulations, as specified.

Existing law also provides that until July 1, 2004, an additional 3/4 mill assessment may be collected, if necessary, to fund certain duties of the Department of Food and Agriculture, as specified. Existing law also provides for the deposit of these funds and their use, upon appropriation by the Legislature for specified purposes. Existing law provides for the repeal of these provisions on July 1, 2004.

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This bill would extend the operation of these provisions indefinitely, by deleting the repeal provisions.

(7) Under existing law, there is continuously appropriated without regard to fiscal years, from the General Fund for purposes relating to public finance, an amount that will equal the sum annually as will be necessary to pay all obligations, including principal, interest, fees, costs, indemnities, and all other amounts, incurred by the state under or in connection with any credit enhancement or liquidity agreement (including in the form of a letter of credit, standby purchase agreement, reimbursement—agreement, liquidity—facility, or other similar arrangement) entered into by the state.

This bill would make that provision applicable to specified costs related to bonds payable pursuant to an appropriation from the General Fund.

Existing law prescribes procedures for the issuance of registered and other specified warrants.

This bill would make the Controller the agent for sale for those specified warrants.

(8) Existing law establishes in the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, under the direction of the Director of the Office of Emergency Services. The office is assigned various duties relating to civil defense, disasters, and massive emergencies. Existing law requires the local governmental organization, utility, or other owner of any dam designated by the office, in consultation with the Department of Water Resources, whose partial or total failure would result in death or personal injury, to submit to the office innundation maps showing the areas of potential flooding from that failure. Existing law requires the office to review those maps and designate areas within which death or personal injury would occur from the total or partial failure of the dams. Existing law requires the office to review emergency procedures for evacuation and control of areas below the dams adopted by public safety agencies according to specified standards.

This bill would repeal those provisions on innundation maps and make related changes.

(9) Existing law provides for special supplemental subventions for certain cities, multicounty special districts, redevelopment agencies, and nonenterprise special districts other than multicounty special districts that lost revenues due to the repeal of certain personal property tax subventions.

This bill would repeal the law providing for those subventions.

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(10) Existing law authorizes a county to impose, among other fees with respect to criminal justice services, a booking fee upon other local agencies and colleges and universities for county costs incurred in processing or booking persons arrested by employees of those entities and brought to county facilities for booking or detention. Existing law continuously appropriates up to \$50,000,000 annually from the General Fund to the Controller for allocation to cities and qualifying special districts for reimbursement for actual booking and processing costs paid to counties.

This bill would repeal this continuous appropriation provision.

(11) Under the Political Reform Act of 1974, filing statements and reports online with the Secretary of State is required when a candidate, officeholder, committee, or other person, as specified, meets set monetary thresholds for contributions, expenditures, loans, or payments.

This bill would delete the monetary thresholds that trigger the online filing requirement, and would require online filing for all specified eandidates, officeholders, committees, and persons. The bill would also make conforming changes to existing law.

Existing law makes a violation of the act subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties.

This bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing these penalties on persons who violate the provisions of this bill.

The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the Legislature may amend the act to further the act's purposes with a <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> vote of each house and compliance with specified procedural requirements.

This bill, which would declare that it furthers the purposes of the act, would therefore require a  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote.

(12) The Employee Housing Act requires the department to establish a fee schedule to pay for the cost of administration and enforcement of the act.

This bill would authorize, upon a specified finding, revisions to this fee schedule to be adopted as an emergency regulation that remains in effect until modified by the department or the statutory authority for the schedule is repealed, whichever comes first.

The act requires the balance of any award of damages in an action brought pursuant to the act, above a specified amount, to be deposited in the Farmworker Housing Grant Fund, which is continuously appropriated to the department for specified purposes.

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This bill would create the Employee Housing Inspection Fund in the State Treasury and would instead require the above described award balance, as well as other specified funds made available to, or received by the department, to be deposited in the fund for specified purposes.

(13) The existing Community Redevelopment Law requires a redevelopment agency to remit prescribed amounts to the county auditor for deposit in the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) in certain fiscal years.

This bill would require each of those agencies, during the 2002–03 fiscal year, to remit a pro rata share of an aggregate amount of \$100,000,000 of property tax increment revenue to the county auditor for deposit in the county's ERAF. By imposing additional local duties in connection with the allocation of property tax revenues, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(14) Existing law creates the Seismic Safety Commission with various responsibilities related to seismic safety. Existing law provides for the regulation of insurers by the Insurance Commissioner, and requires insurers to offer residential earthquake insurance coverage either directly or through the California Earthquake Authority.

This bill, until July 1, 2007, would require the Insurance Commissioner to impose an assessment on insurers relative to the aggregate premiums earned on commercial and residential earthquake insurance policies, with revenue from the assessment to be deposited in the Seismie Safety Account in the Insurance Fund and to be available for support of the Seismie Safety Commission. The bill would authorize loans from the Insurance Fund to the Seismic Safety Account to be repaid as revenues become available to the account from the assessments. The bill would authorize an insurer to recover the amount of the assessment from its insureds.

(15) Existing law sets forth a program for providing a defined disaster service worker with workers' compensation benefits. Existing law provides that workers' compensation for disaster service workers and their dependents may only be furnished from money appropriated for this purpose. Existing law sets forth special provisions for circumstances in which a disaster service worker receives, or will receive, benefits from the United States government.

This bill would repeal these workers' compensation provisions concerning disaster service workers, except for the special provision concerning federal benefits.

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(16) Existing law establishes the Veterans' Home of California, and establishes the total individual member's fees and charges based on the level of care. Existing law provides that for residential care a member's fees and charges for any fiscal year may not be greater than 47½% of the member's annual income, or \$1,200 per month, whichever is less.

This bill would instead provide, for residential care, that the total of the member's fees and charges for any fiscal year may not be greater than 55% of the member's annual income, or \$1,200 per month, whichever is less.

(17) Existing law requires a prisoner, as a condition of parole, to be treated by the Department of Mental Health if the prisoner is determined to have a severe mental disorder, and meets certain other criteria. Existing law provides that if professionals from the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Corrections do not concur that a prisoner has a severe mental disorder, or do not concur with respect to certain other criteria, the Board of Prison Terms must order a further examination by 2 independent professionals, as specified.

This bill would require that one independent professional be appointed in this circumstance.

Existing law requires the Board of Prison Terms to appoint 2 independent professionals to evaluate a prisoner in connection with a hearing to determine if the prisoner meets the criteria for treatment by the Department of Mental Health.

This bill would require that one professional be appointed in this eircumstance, and that no appointment be made if the prisoner was previously evaluated by an independent professional as a result of a difference of opinion between the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Corrections.

Existing law provides that if the Department of Mental Health has not placed a parolee on outpatient treatment within 60 days after receiving custody of the parolee, or after parole is continued, as specified, the parolee may request a hearing before the Board of Prison Terms, and the board shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the prisoner shall be treated as an inpatient or an outpatient.

This bill would eliminate a prisoner's right to request a hearing in this circumstance.

(18) Existing law provides for the independent office of the Inspector General and provides that the Inspector General shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate approval of that appointment. The Inspector General is responsible for reviewing

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departmental policy and procedures for conducting investigations and audits of investigatory practices and other audits and investigations of the Department of Corrections, the Department of the Youth Authority, the Board of Prison Terms, the Youthful Offender Parole Board, or the Board of Corrections, as requested by either the Secretary of the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency or a Member of the Legislature as specified.

Existing law requires the Inspector General to conduct a management review audit of any warden in the Department of Corrections, or superintendent in the Department of the Youth Authority who has held the position for more than 4 years and following confirmation of a new warden or the appointment of a new superintendent, as specified.

This bill would instead provide that the Inspector General may conduct a management review audit of any warden in the Department of Corrections or superintendent in the Department of the Youth Authority.

Existing law requires the Inspector General to commence an investigation within 30 days of receiving a complaint of retaliation from an employee of the Youth and Correctional Agency, the Department of Corrections, the Department of the Youth Authority, the Board of Corrections, the Board of Prison Terms, the Youthful Offender Parole Board, or the Inspector General.

This bill would provide that the Inspector General may conduct an investigation, as provided.

(19) Existing law authorizes the Department of Justice to charge a fee for crime laboratory services it provides to various law enforcement agencies.

This bill would require the department to charge a fee in that regard. (20) Existing law establishes the Commission on Correctional Peace Officer Standards and Training, and charges it with various duties in connection with the training of correctional peace officers in both the Department of Corrections and the Department of the Youth Authority. Existing law requires correctional peace officers of the Department of Corrections and the Department of the Youth Authority to complete training for supervisorial positions, and provides for stress management training.

This bill would provide that those training provisions only apply to correctional peace officers in the Department of Corrections.

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(21) Existing law requires a business or entity to obtain various environmental permits prior to undertaking any project that may have an impact on the environment.

Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to establish permit assistance centers throughout the state to provide businesses and other entities with assistance in complying with the laws and regulations implemented by the boards, departments, and offices within the agency. Existing law also requires the secretary to establish an electronic online permit assistance center and to report annually on the number of permits issued or handled by each center.

This bill would delete the requirements that the Secretary for Environmental Protection establish permit assistance centers throughout the state and report annually on the number of permits issued or handled by each center.

(22) Under the Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994, airport sponsors may submit applications to the Secretary of Transportation for financial assistance for airport improvement projects. Under the act, upon approval by the Secretary of Transportation, the United States government may pay for certain project costs.

Existing law establishes the Aeronautics Account in the State Transportation Fund and requires the Department of Transportation to establish individual revolving fund subaccounts for eligible airports in the Aeronauties Account. Existing law requires that funds in the account be paid to certain public entities owning and operating an airport for projects for airport and aviation purposes, as defined, or operation and maintenance purposes, as defined. Existing law authorizes any balance remaining in the fund to be used as a portion of the local match for federal Airport Improvement Program grants for general aviation airports, as defined, or reliever airports, as defined. Existing law prohibits the California Transportation Commission from allocating funds until the federal grant offer is accepted by the public entity. Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation, until December 31, 2006, upon allocation of the funds by the commission, to pay a public entity 10% of the local matching share of a federal Airport Improvement Program grant for security projects, as defined, at small general aviation airports, as defined.

This bill would provide that the balance of funds in the Aeronautics Account credited to airport subaccounts may be transferred to the General Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature and that the credit

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of funds to subaccounts is suspended for the 2003–04 fiscal year. The bill would further provide that in allocating funds for use in providing a portion of the local match for federal Airport Improvement Program grants, the commission is required to give highest priority to grants for security projects.

(23) Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, and generally requires that each jurisdiction be allocated an amount equal to the total of the amount of revenue allocated to that jurisdiction in the prior fiscal year, subject to certain modifications, and that jurisdiction's portion of the annual tax increment, as defined. Existing property tax law also reduces the amounts of ad valorem property tax revenue that would otherwise be annually allocated to the county, cities, and special districts pursuant to these general allocation requirements by requiring, for purposes of determining property tax revenue allocations in each county for the 1992-93 and 1993-94 fiscal years, that the amounts of property tax revenue deemed allocated in the prior fiscal year to the county, cities, and special districts be reduced in accordance with certain formulas. It requires that the revenues not allocated to the county, cities, and special districts as a result of these reductions be transferred to the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund in that county for allocation to school districts, community college districts, and the county office of education.

This bill would, for the 2003–04 fiscal year, require an additional reduction of \$500,000,000 in total amount of property tax revenue allocated to a county of the first class and the transfer of those revenues to the county's Education Revenue Augmentation Fund. This bill would prohibit this additional reduction and transfer from being incorporated into the calculation of property tax revenue allocations for any subsequent fiscal year.

The Vehicle License Fee (VLF) Law establishes, in lieu of any ad valorem property tax upon vehicles, an annual excise tax in the amount of 2% of the market value of each vehicle subject to registration in this state. The VLF Law offsets this amount by 67.5% for vehicle license fees with a final due date on or after July 1, 2001. Existing law requires the Controller, upon receipt of monthly notification from the Department of Motor Vehicles, to transfer, into the Local Revenue Fund and the Motor Vehicle License Fee Account in the Transportation Tax Fund, both vehicle license fee revenues and an amount necessary to

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reimburse local governments for losses resulting from the vehicle license fee offset. Existing requires that a specified portion of the moneys in the Motor Vehicle License Fee Account in the Transportation Tax Fund be allocated to  $^{1}/_{2}$  to cities and cities and counties and  $^{1}/_{2}$  to counties and counties, as specified.

This bill would, for July 2003 and each month thereafter until a county of the first class is provided with a reimbursement for the property tax revenue transfer required by this bill, require that certain portions of the vehicle license fee revenues otherwise allocated to the cities and cities and counties, and the counties and cities and counties, instead be allocated to a county of the first class.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute.

Existing law also requires the Controller, as specified, to quarterly reimburse cities and cities and counties, and counties and cities and counties for revenue losses resulting from the exclusion of specified commercial vehicles from the vehicle license fees imposed under the VLF Law.

This bill would repeal the provisions requiring this quarterly reimbursement of cities and cities and counties and would, for calendar quarters beginning on or after July 1, 2004, limit corresponding reimbursements of counties and cities and counties to those amounts necessary to meet the debt service associated with specified local bonds.

(24) Article XIX B of the California Constitution requires, commencing with the 2003–04 fiscal year, certain sales taxes on motor vehicle fuel that are deposited in the General Fund to be transferred to the Transportation Investment Fund for allocation to various transportation purposes.

This bill would provide for a loan of \$500,000,000 from the Transportation Investment Fund to the General Fund during fiscal year 2003–04, to be repaid no later than June 30, 2009, pursuant to a repayment plan developed by the Department of Finance. The bill would revise the statutory language applicable to the Transportation Investment Fund and make the fund subject to appropriation by the Legislature, consistent with Article XIX B of the California Constitution.

(25) Existing law, pursuant to Proposition 116 of 1990, creates the Public Transportation Account as a trust fund, and provides that funds in the account, derived from certain sales taxes on fuels, are available only for transportation planning and mass transportation purposes.

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These provisions may be amended by the Legislature only by a  $^{2}/_{3}$  vote of both houses if the amending statute is consistent with, and furthers the purposes of, the provision.

This bill would amend the initiative provisions by providing for the transfer of certain revenues to the Transportation Investment Fund that would otherwise be deposited in the Public Transportation Account.

(26) Existing law requires counties to pay to the Department of the Youth Authority a monthly fee for each person committed to the department from the county. The amount of the fee is either \$150 per month or, if the person committed one of a list of specified offenses, a specified percentage of the per capita institutional cost. Existing law defines "per capita institutional cost" as the lesser of that current cost or that cost charged to counties on January 1, 1997.

This bill would, as of July 1, 2003, require those counties to pay either \$176 per month or a specified percentage of the per capita institutional cost. The bill would redefine "per capita institutional cost" as \$36,504, adjusted annually according to increases in a specified consumer price index.

(27) Existing law directs the Department of the Youth Authority to elose at least one facility operated by the department for youthful offenders by June 30, 2004.

This bill instead directs the department to close at least one facility by July 1, 2003, as specified.

(28) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

(29) The bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Vote:  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority. Appropriation:  $\frac{1}{3}$  yes no. Fiscal committee:  $\frac{1}{3}$  yes no. State-mandated local program:  $\frac{1}{3}$  yes no.

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1103 of the Civil Code is amended to SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2003.

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All matter omitted in this version of the bill appears in the bill as amended in the Assembly, April 28, 2003 (JR 11)

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